

such day succeeding their election, as is or shall be designated by the law of the United States, and then and there proceed as in said law directed.

§ 14. If any officer or messenger on whom any duty is enjoined in this act, shall be guilty of any wilful neglect of such duty, or any corrupt conduct in the execution of the same, and be convicted thereof, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding three years.

§ 15. The messengers employed or appointed under this act, shall receive for their compensation twenty-five cents per mile for travelling to the seat of government, to be audited by the Auditor General upon the certificate of the Governor and Secretary of State, and paid by the Treasurer out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

§ 16. The electors attending and voting as above provided in this act, shall receive twenty cents per mile for travelling to and from the office of the secretary of state, to be audited and paid in like manner, as hereinafter provided for the payment of the special messengers.

Approved March 25, 1836.

The Utica and Schenectady Rail-Road completed.—This Road which was commenced in October, 1834, has been completed and the cars put in motion. The first trip was performed on the 25th ult. The following description of the same is from the pen of the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal, who was a passenger:

"The excursion to Utica, yesterday, was in the highest degree exciting. Our neighbor, James Savage, took us into his carriage at 4 A. M., and after a delightful morning ride over the old Albany and Schenectady turnpike, which under the skillful superintendence of Mr. John Meads, is becoming an Appian Way, we arrived at Schenectady just as

"The sun, in rosette mantle clad,
Peeps o'er the top of his own eastern hill."

After a hasty breakfast, a party consisting of Messrs. E. Corning, L. Benedict, (Directors) G. Hawley, (Treasurer) I. Townsend, J. Rathbone, James Savage, and myself, of this city; Messrs. DeGraff, Praeger, Craig, Sprague, Palmer and Yates of Schenectady; Mr. Laurie, of New York; Mr. Marvin, of Saratoga; and Mr. Pomeroy, of Pittsfield, Mass., seated themselves in the cars, and at 15 minutes past 6, started for Utica.

After passing moderately through the city and over the company's splendid bridge, the locomotive was put to its speed, and we were whirled through the delightful valley of the Mohawk at the rate of from twenty-three to twenty-five miles an hour. The scene was grand and beautiful beyond description. The rapidity with which we traveled gave to all around us a panoramic appearance. This valley, always the richest of the rich, in its agricultural products, was now seen in its most gladsome and joyous aspects. Providence, in its most beautiful dispensations, could not have done more to excite the imagination, to delight the eye, and to warm the heart. On either side of the cars all was fruitfulness and verdure. Here waved a golden harvest field—there spread out a rich velvet meadow. Then in rapid succession came fields of corn, oats, barley, and every other bounty with which the earth rejoices. In all these fields the husbandman, leaning upon his scythe, or resting in his furrow, gazed with wonder and admiration at a mode of conveyance at once so rapid and imposing, and by means of which time and space were almost annihilated.

On the one hand lay the Turnpike, where the Stages of Messrs. Thorp & Sprague, once the swiftest messengers of which we could boast, now seemed, in the comparison, to stand still! On the other, was the Canal, filled with boats "dragging their slow length along." These contrasts most forcibly illustrated the superiority of Rail Roads as a mode of conveyance for passengers.

Passing in this way, enjoying every variety of scenery, we found ourselves, at half past 10 o'clock, in the heart of the city of Utica! It really seemed like a dream! At four o'clock we were in Albany, and at half-past ten at Utica! Truly this is the age of improvement.

After receiving and returning the congratulations of our friends at Utica, the party partook of an early dinner at Baggs'; and at 1 o'clock, P. M., resumed our seats in the cars, and in the presence of thousands of admiring spectators, departed for Schenectady, where we arrived a few minutes past 5 P. M., having been absent eleven hours; two hours and a half of which were passed at Utica, and one hour and a half consumed in stoppages.

In going up, the time from Utica to Schenectady was four hours twenty-one minutes; stoppages 53 minutes; time in running, three hours twenty-eight minutes. In returning, the whole time was four hours nine minutes; stoppages thirty-six minutes; time in running, three hours thirty-eight minutes.

So that in going and returning the locomotive performed ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MILES IN SEVEN HOURS AND SIX MINUTES.

Taking an extra car from Schenectady, we arrived here a few minutes past 7 o'clock, having breakfasted at Schenectady, dined at Utica, drank our tea at Albany, and travelled 192 miles by daylight!

Not the slightest accident occurred to mar the enjoyment of the day. At Little Falls and Herkimer several gentlemen were invited to accompany us to Utica. And at Utica, Mr. H. L. Webb, of this city, and Mr. Blunt and party of New-York, were included among the return guests. Through the entire line the inhabitants manifested the warmest interest in the completion of this great work.

To farmers.—Never do in fair weather, what can be done in wet.

From the Buffalo Commercial Adv., Aug. 4.

Failure of Benjamin Rathbun.—It will be seen by a notice published in our paper this day, that a general assignment of all Mr. Rathbun's property has been made for the benefit of his creditors. The names of the gentlemen, who have assumed this responsible trust, we feel assured, will satisfy the public, that the settlement of this large estate is in good hands.

The large space which the operations of Mr. Rathbun have occupied in our city, render this event one of no ordinary character in the annals of this section of the country, and will doubtless produce a temporary shock in the feelings, at least of our community. Yet we are happy to learn, that the actual liabilities of our citizens, on his account, are far less than have been generally apprehended; and we feel confident that they are not such as to affect materially the interests or prosperity of the place. From the suddenness of this event, and the short time yet transpired, we have no means of knowing the extent of his liabilities, or the value of his property; although we believe the latter to amount to near, or perhaps exceeding two millions. We hope in a short time to be enabled to learn more of the particulars of this unfortunate termination of Mr. Rathbun's affairs, as we are unwilling that reports other than such as may be relied on, should go forth through our press.

Unfortunate as the development of this affair appears in a business view, we are pained to say, that it is apparent that forgeries to an amount exceeding a million of dollars, have been committed upon the names of many of our prominent citizens, and immense amounts of this forged paper sold in New York and elsewhere, at enormous sacrifices, to supply funds for the concern. Further than this we are not informed. Mr. Rathbun and his brother, Lyman Rathbun, were last night secured and committed to jail for further examination.

From the same, August 5.

Failure of Mr. Rathbun.—The denouement of this unfortunate affair has necessarily produced much excitement, especially among the immense number of artisans and laborers in his employ. A handbill was extensively circulated in the city last evening, calling a meeting this morning of the Mechanics, Laborers, Teamsters, and Servants who had been in his employ during the last year. From the tenor of this announcement some ebullition of the popular ferment was anticipated; the assignees of the estate however attended, and in the course of the proceedings Messrs. Love and Fillmore addressed the meeting in a manner so succinct and powerful in appeal that confidence in their delegated trust was completely established. Indeed the circumstance was productive of the most pleasurable sensations to ourselves, as we could not help noticing that the stern countenances of many of the workmen who have the responsibilities of wives and families dependent upon their exertions, and to whom large sums are due from their late employer, gradually relaxed under the effect of the above named addresses, and at their close they acknowledged the same by three hearty cheers. It may be considered unnecessary, yet we cannot resist paying a passing tribute of respect to the gentlemen who have stepped into the breach in this emergency, which indeed is but another assurance that Buffalo is what she has been represented to be, and that however extensive may be the bearing of this calamity, her resources are such that her main business operations will be uninterrupted.

From the Daily Journal, Aug. 5.

This morning the hands employed by Mr. Rathbun in his various establishments—amounting to upwards of 1200—held a meeting for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be deemed most advisable to secure the payment of the amounts due them. They were addressed by the Assignees, and informed of the course intended to be pursued towards them, and full assurance given them that they would ultimately be paid. With these explanations and assurances the hands were fully satisfied, and the meeting was adjourned without further action.

From the Daily Commercial Advertiser, a few days previous to the publication of the above:

Niagara Falls.—The number of visitors this season at this wonder of nature is altogether unprecedented. The public houses are full to overflowing, and the same complaint is made there as here of the want of room. This evil will, however, be remedied by another year. Mr. Rathbun of this city, of whom it may be truly said that he "touches nothing which he does not ornament and improve, has commenced the building of a large and splendid hotel near the Falls, which will be not only an accommodation to the traveling public, but a great ornament to the village. It is to be 174 feet in front by 190 in depth—60 feet in height to the top of the cornice, and 125 feet to the top of the dome. The panoramic view from the dome will be surpassingly beautiful. The dining room is 144 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 26 feet high—with a range of enriched doric columns running round it at a distance of 7 1/2 feet from the wall. A colonnade 14 feet wide surrounding the whole. The first range of columns extends from the water table to the third story, supporting a balcony; whence another range arises supporting the entablature. The building is to be four stories.

For the information of the public we would state, that cars will commence running on the rail-road from the steamboat landing place to the Falls, on Monday next. These cars were built in this city by workmen from the east, brought on by Mr. Rathbun expressly for the purpose. The rail-road from this city to the Falls is in a state of great forwardness, and will be in operation in a very few weeks.

Buffalo Exchange.—The work of demolition which, for weeks, has been so actively prosecuted on Main between North and South Division streets, is soon to have an end. The building of the Exchange will be commenced on Monday next, by Mr. Rathbun. In size and richness of architecture this structure will surpass any similar establishment in the United States if not in the world; and will, when finished, be a superb monument of genius, enterprise and resources of the Queen of the West. We shall ere long have the pleasure of laying before our readers a detailed description of the building, its internal arrangements, &c. In the mean time we take the following particulars of its dimensions from a finely executed lithographic print by Endicott of N. Y. Its length on Main and Washington streets is 245 feet; on North and South Division streets 200. The principal entrance on Main street is supported by 4 Grecian Doric stone columns, ten feet two inches diameter, and 67 feet in height, with an entablature of 19 feet. The entablature is continued and supported by pilasters on Washington, North and South Division streets. In the centre of the Main street front, directly over the columns, rises a section 93 feet square and 49 feet high. Upon this is a circular section 68 feet in diameter, and 58 feet high to the springing of the dome, surrounded by 16 columns 4 feet 2 inches in diameter, and 32 feet high. The height of the dome is 34 feet, diameter 60. Entire height from the side walk to top of the dome 222 feet.

The whole is to be built of cut stone, and will be finished in about two years. The location is unrivalled; nearly in the centre of Main street, the beautiful monument to Perry in front, and commanding the finest view our city affords, of Lake Erie and the glorious Niagara.

From the St. Clair Republican.

OUR ADMISION.
Soldan has been a subject brought before any people in which are involved greater sacrifices or more weighty and important considerations. It is either to be a sacrifice of long cherished rights or a sacrifice of pride and honor—feelings which are paramount to every sordid and interested contemplation and repulsive to all true hearted Americans.

In order for a full understanding of the subject before us, and a just appreciation of the tendency of the steps which we may be led to take; it is of the utmost importance that we should give the matter the most calm and considerate reflection.

The foundation upon which we rest our claims to the disputed district is known to all, and has been fully understood. It would therefore seem unnecessary if not superfluous to repeat them. It is enough to know that they originated in the compact solemnly entered into with Virginia in 1787, and the act of congress 1805. It was by this compact that the people of Michigan had secured to them a separate government. Our boundaries were plainly marked out and were supposed by every friend of the constitutional operation of laws to be, beyond the possibility of a recall; but we have all been mistaken. In that body which ought to be characterized by justice, honor and wisdom—to whom we looked up for a final and honorable adjustment of our embarrassing difficulties; we expected to find those attributes in the assembly of the nation, but in their stead we found it characterized by injustice, dishonesty and profligacy.

What could the most brilliant genius or the most splendid talents achieve, when the order of the day was Expediency—when the plundering and avaricious spirit of *Nepos* seemed to predominate over their deliberations. He plundered the most sacred rights of the nation, and then stood by paying homage to some favorite deity. Congress plundered us of our most sacred rights and atoned by worshipping at the desecrated altar of liberty. In the year 1780, at the urgent request of the then Governor, (Thomas Jefferson) a resolution passed the legislature of Virginia, ceding this vast tract of the Roman empire, and in 1787 the compact was entered into. If that great apostle of liberty could hear that congress had violated and trodden under foot that compact which he had been instrumental in bringing to an agreement, he would point them to the charter of our Liberties, torn, mutilated, and dishonored!

Justice was then unobeyed and the golden rule of liberty set weeping over a violated constitution and over the plundered, buried rights of Michigan. Fellow-citizens, shall we surrender those rights we once thought inviolable and sacred? Upon this point of the subject, calm reflection and a perfect investigation of the consequences which will follow the decision, will be about to make, should guide us on this vitally important point. In what attitude will we be placed if we dissent? We are now and will be then in that, of wounded pride and insulted honor. And is there not another position in which we will be placed? We will see. The third section of the admission bill stipulates, that before the state shall be admitted into the Union, she shall give her assent to the same by a convention of the people. This then is as plain as the noonday sun, and says we cannot be a state nor recognized as such by the general government. What then, if we dissent, will be our situation towards the general government, and what our attitude towards Ohio? These are fearful questions.

Can we hope to coerce the government into a compliance with our wishes whenever we choose a hostile attitude? They possibly conceived they had a right to alter the boundary, and if so, the law is irrevocable. In case we should arm ourselves for the conflict, we could not expect a repeal, because it would be a bad precedent. Other states when feeling themselves aggrieved by the passage of a law would point to Michigan as their example. This would not do. We cannot coerce congress into measures which they may think are derogatory to the honor and safety of the government, though to their disgrace be it said, others less high minded, less honorable, have coerced them. If we dissent we would present but a sorry plight, if we did not enter heart and hand in the contest with Ohio, and regain the plundered district. But let us pause and reflect, are we take such a stand.

In article first of the constitution, section 10 says, no state shall without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, or engage in war, unless actually invaded. Article 3d, section 3d, Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, &c. &c. Now then if we arm and equip for the purpose of taking this disputed point, are we not violating the constitution, in as much as we keep troops in time of peace. Again, according to Article 3d, section 3d, are we not guilty of treason when we take possession of a large would point to Michigan as their example. This would not do. We cannot coerce congress into measures which they may think are derogatory to the honor and safety of the government, though to their disgrace be it said, others less high minded, less honorable, have coerced them. If we dissent we would present but a sorry plight, if we did not enter heart and hand in the contest with Ohio, and regain the plundered district. But let us pause and reflect, are we take such a stand.

Let us inquire what would be our chances of success against Ohio, and the federal government and the whole of the states. Besides, would there not be a division in our state as to the justice and legality of a military contest. Let us also bear in mind that the internal improvements which are being made, would be retarded and materially injured—that we may be deprived of our portion of the surplus revenue, and likewise of the five per cent. proceeds from the sales of public lands.

But, this after all, is all expediency. In case of a conflict, who can tell where it may end, or what its consequences? Fearful question—agonizing conjecture! What vast sums of money will be required to carry on a civil strife—what unmitigated feeling and hatred will prevail, and how blasting to the hopes of the friends of republican government, and how pleasing and gratifying to the pampered pride and corrupt principles of monarchists and tyrants. Let all reflect with that coolness and dispassionate contemplation which the subject so much requires, and above all let us remember that the tree of liberty when watered by the blood of our slain in battle, perishes and dies; and in making up our minds for a career of honor or dishonor, let us look as calmly and as unflinching as upon a game of chance, and see that *credulity* not *prudence* write our names upon the bloody scroll of infamy.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.
IMPORTANT.

Attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe.

The ship Republic, capt. Williams, from Liverpool, was boarded by our news collector yesterday morning, twelve miles from Sandy Hook—arrived in town late at night, bringing us London papers to the 28th, and Liverpool to the 29th June.

The attempt again to assassinate Louis PHILIPPE, of which we annex the particulars, will probably excite a considerable degree of attention. The assassin is justly condemned by the Paris press in general, with the single exception of one paper *Le National*, which does not make any comment upon the occurrence. The King appears, acted with great courage and sang froid. Instead of stopping at the Tuilleries, after the attempt at his life, he continued his journey to Neuilly, where his family were waiting to receive him, ignorant of the danger he had escaped. An affecting interview ensued, and from his arrival till midnight, his palace was thronged by foreign Ministers, &c., &c., anxious to congratulate him on his safety.

The Chamber of Peers was immediately convoked to receive a communication from the Government, and the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours were summoned to Paris by telegraph on their return from Lombardy.

Another interesting piece of intelligence received by this arrival is, that the British House of Lords have taken into consideration the amendments of the Commons to their amendments in the Irish Municipal Bill, and the result was that the amendments of the Commons were rejected, the amendments being for the amendments 78, against them 142. Lord Melbourne, Lord Lyndhurst and Earl Grey were the prominent speakers on the occasion. The amendments of the Commons being negatived generally, the Lords appointed a committee to draw up a statement of the reasons for their disagreement with the other House.

The accounts from Spain, though presenting nothing decisive, still strike us as exhibiting strong colors, the lamentable weakness of the Queen's Government. It is true Don Carlos does not appear in a much more enviable position. Cordoba the commander in chief of the constitutional army had returned and placed himself again at his head, but no action between the contending parties of any account had taken place. —*Cour. & Eng. Aug. 4.*

From the London Times.
PARIS, June 26.

I need not remind you that I stated, yesterday, that a guard of dragons was round, before and behind the King's carriage—that two sentinels were under the *garde*, or gate way—that the Guard of Honor (horse and foot) within the gate in the court yard, was under arms; and that the guard of troops of the line; without the gate on the quay, were similarly drawn out; and that above all, a cloud of police agents, in colored clothes, were on the spot—(I know now that M. Guesnet, Prefect of Police, was himself present); and yet, in the face of all these precautions, and safeguards, an assassin was able to rest a firearm (for it was not a gun, but a new species of fire lock, made to resemble a walking stick) on the window of the King's carriage, take aim, and fire upon him.

These facts prove, among other things, that cutting off heads is not a preservation against crime, as had been fondly hoped when Fieschi, Morey, and Pagan were put to death. That to gag the press is not a security against the spread of disaffection; and that, in short, there is in France (which I never doubted) desperate men, fanatics in politics, as there were formerly in religion, against whom bolts, bars, spikes, guards, sentinels, and gullies are no protection.

This leads to another observation. *Alibeu* (the prisoner) is a native of Lyons, and at this moment suffering imprisonment for the affair of April, 1834. I run little risk, therefore in predicting that it will turn out, that *Alibeu* was connected with the insurrection of 1834, in his native city, or with some other victim of it. The Count of Peers will be reconstructed to morrow. An inquiry will of course, be immediately commenced, and that done a report will be made to the Court, and the trial of *Alibeu* will come on. Think not, however, that this will be an immediate result. All the connections and acquaintances of the prisoner will be sought for, and many of them (think it) the King was the *habes corpus* in France, he arrested and imprisoned. Every movement of this will be traced. He will himself and his friends be examined and re-examined, and then, and not till then, will he be put upon his trial, so that it will be yet some months ere this apparently simple affair will be wound up.

It is superfluous to add that the intended visit of the King and Royal Family to Fontainebleau, is definitely postponed.

From the Courier Francaise of Sunday.

Last evening, about six o'clock, a new attempt was made upon the King's life, which fortunately proved unsuccessful as the former. Just as his Majesty had entered the carriage, he returned to Neuilly, and was passing, and the gateway leading to the quay, a young man who had placed himself on the side opposite to that of the post of the National Guard, lifted up a cane in which a pistol barrel had been fixed, placed it on the carriage door, and fired it at the King.

Louis Philippe was at that moment bowing to the National Guards through the other window. Whether the assassin felt agitated or, it is stated, was pushed, while engaged in taking aim, the ball did not touch the King, who immediately after the explosion, made a sign that he was not wounded, and ordered the coach to be driven on to Neuilly. The King was with the Queen, and his sister Madame Adelaide, and a detachment of dragons escorted the carriage.

From the Journal des Debats.

Yesterday evening, at a quarter past six o'clock, at the moment when the King was passing through the Guichet of the Tuilleries, in front of the Pont Royal, to return to Neuilly, a young man, 28 or 30 years, fired upon his Majesty, close to his person, with a weapon of a new invention, which, although a species of fire arm, and the form of a walking cane. Arrested at the same instant by the National Guards, who were under arms with their colonels in compliment to the King, the assassin was dragged into the guard house, and with difficulty saved from being torn to pieces.

By a strange chance one of those National Guards was a gun-maker, of the name of Devision, living in the Rue du Holder, who immediately recognised the prisoner as an individual to whom some two or three months before he had sold the weapon he had discharged, and which the prisoner, a traveler for a silk warsherman, pretended he wanted it as a pattern or specimen for the purpose of making sales for the manufacturer and inventor, M. Devision. The prisoner admitted that fact, as well as that his name (a

fictitious one probably) was *Alibeu*, and that he had lived in the Rue Valois. The prisoner is of a dark complexion, with a great beard, which surrounds his chin. His costume was apparently decent and clean, but it concealed a very much soiled shirt, which he avowed he had worn for three weeks.

There were found upon him two very short clay tobacco pipes, 22 sous, a calico pocket handkerchief, which had never been hemmed, and which was disgustingly filthy—a *board comb*—and in fine, a couteau poignard (dagger) open, with a silver handle and some paper wrapped round the blade. With which weapon he declared he intended to have killed himself, and he did, in fact, attempt to stab himself, but was prevented. He displayed vast assurance and effrontery. He refused to give any satisfactory answer to the questions put to him. Lying on the guard bed he looked round with audacity, and said to those present—"If I were free I would do the same thing."

The Attorney General and the Prefect of Police arrived at the first intelligence of the crime, and proceeded to examine him after which he was brought to the prison of the Conciergerie, under a strong military escort."

REPUBLICAN.

CONSTANTINE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New-York.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of White Pigeon Township, held pursuant to public notice at the School House in this village, on the 13th inst., for the purpose of putting in nomination four suitable persons to fill the offices of Justice of the Peace, in accordance with the provisions of an act passed at the last session of our state legislature; and also to choose delegates to attend the County Convention to be held at Centerville on the 27th inst., Dr. WATSON SUMNER was called to the Chair and ALBERT CHANDLER appointed Secretary.

Meeting organized. Those present proceeded to ballot for four persons to be supported at the ensuing election for Justices of the Peace: Whereupon the following named gentlemen were unanimously selected: THOMAS CHARLTON, of this village, CHAPMAN YATES and MALANCTON J. JONSON, of White Pigeon, and JAMES I. FROST, of Motville.

The meeting then made choice of the following persons to represent this Township in the County Convention: Chapman Yates, John G. Cathcart, Dr. Watson Sumner, Joshua Gale, Norman Harvey, and Robert Clark.

On motion, Resolved, That the delegates chosen have power to fill any vacancy that may happen in their number.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.
WATSON SUMNER, Ch'n.
ALBERT CHANDLER, Secretary.

Admission, or No admission.—The question with the STATE of Michigan, "To be, or not to be," is soon to be answered by the people, through their delegates, in convention. The piece on this subject, copied to-day from the St. Clair Republican, is a plain, common sense article, worthy the attentive perusal and deliberate consideration of every citizen of Michigan. The subject is naturally divided into two parts.

To be—is the affirmative side—which common prudence, expediency and public interest, plainly hold up as the right side. By a distinct act of congress, without asking the assent of Michigan, the strip of territory once in dispute, is given to Ohio, with full powers of state jurisdiction over it, which, without a repeal of that law, can never be wrested from her. The boundary line is thus FIXED AND ESTABLISHED, irrevocably, between Ohio and Michigan, without asking the *yes* or *no* of this state at all in the matter. The assent required by congress, (however much certain electioneers may, from their fear of the weight of Michigan at the coming presidential canvass, try to equalize the subject with doubt and difficulties,) is nothing more than assenting to be a state of the Union, with certain privileges as a condition, or refusing assent, deprived of those privileges. The remark of a writer in the *Tecumseh Democrat* is strictly true, that "our dissent restores not the boundary, and yields not the slightest glimmering of a hope of a future restoration—may, it protracts it." But we will not suppose it possible, if the people will but investigate the subject dispassionately, and consider the evils of the strife, disorganization and distress, which must certainly follow, that a majority can dissent from the requisition of congress.

Among the privileges of coming now into the Union, Michigan will secure her part of the five per cent. on the proceeds of sales of the public lands, amounting from July to January to probably two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—and from three to four hundred thousand more, as her portion of the U. S. surplus revenue—no part of which can ever be had, without assenting before the first of January next. By a new state, not yet burdened with funds, and a people, not remarkably able to sustain heavy taxation, such conditions ought not to be viewed with posting indifference, or spurned too hastily. The lad who refuses a good slice of bread and butter, because the hand offering it has not first spread it over with sugar, will probably have to wait for the next offer, till he has a more pliable temper or a better appetite.

And another advantage, hinged also on the proviso of assenting now, is the appropriation of a hundred and forty-nine sections of the public lands for state purposes, besides every sixteenth section for purposes of education—viz: five sections for public buildings, seventy-two for the University; all of which would be hurled from our reach by a negative vote. With such prospects and assurances, on the affirmative; a state government and laws suited to the welfare of an enterprising people; a reign of quiet and security, after a long effort for a state organization, attended with much care and anxiety; there would seem to be nothing in the way of Michigan soon becoming a home of internal improvement, industry, economy and thrift—not surpassed by any new star in the confederacy—a residence for the arts and sciences, fostered by the delightful

scenery of her clear lakes, rivers and cultivated fields; affording comfort, ease and happiness to all her inhabitants. But—

"Not to be,"—a decision in the negative; the other view of the subject; dark, dreary and forbidding—but little shod of political suicide; speaking anarchy, confusion, treason and bloodshed; occurrences, not of choice in the onset, but of necessity in the end. Holding still, to be shorn of our fair proportions, is humiliating and degrading,—but because our hair is scorched and our garments smelt of fire, it would be extreme madness to plunge headlong into a furnace. The idea of the weaker power attempting to coerce the stronger into an acquiescence with its views of justice, is vain and preposterous; yet this is the position, awkward and disgraceful as it looks, in which a negative vote of the convention on this subject would of necessity place us:—an isolated little empire, of Lilliput dimensions, (compared with adjoining nations), and insect duration, too brief of memory for the fleetest pen to scrawl on the waste leaf of history. But, to maintain a claim to lands, without attempting to extend over them our civil jurisdiction and protection, would be a contradiction in terms. And then, to complete the figure, an army, of course, a bristling of bayonets and marauding of men, brim full of courage, must be on the ground of honor, to drive Uncle Sam back, and make sister Ohio be quiet. Though the apology would be necessary, unavoidable necessity! yet this step would be stained with defeat, disgrace,—treason!—the nation changed back to a subdued territory! Then the conclusion, the winding up of the whole—the award of treason imposes a kind of *hemp tax*, (as said a number of congress relative to nullification), not at all to be coveted.—an after suspension of hostilities.—a forced stoppage of speech—a kind of "dying without touching the ground," altogether strip of the glory mantle of being slain in battle, defending one's country.

From present appearances we think there is but little doubt that Michigan will accept the proposition made by Congress for our admission into the Union.

We have just had a peep into a Boston "Atlas," of the 3d inst., in which the editor asserts, on the authority of an anonymous letter, that Governor Mason, of Michigan, and Governor Baldwin, of Ohio, (but the governor of Ohio is not of that name,) at the dinner table of the American Hotel, in Detroit, had a dispute on the boundary question, and got so wrathful that the governor of Michigan rushed at the governor of Ohio with a carving knife, and undertook to "heart him;" when the assailant got flogged by the other and held down by a foot on his neck, till his coat and clothes were stripped off and torn into rags! What an assumption of responsibility in the Ohio chief, thus to unclasp the head man, at the very capital of our state, under the public gaze of the throng at a great Hotel!! Now, we wonder more at the imprudence than the gallantry of the Boston editor. Why should he, away down in Massachusetts, presume to publish to the world abroad, what we in the vicinity and on the ground of the reported battle, never intended any body under the sun, not even the two combatants themselves, should ever know a syllable about. And then the *gentlemanly* remark he adds to the story, is what we did not look for,—that our governor, thus flogged and disgraced, is just fit to be head waiter at the American Hotel. But it may only be one of the ways the Atlas man has of supporting his candidate for the presidency, and of defeating Martin Van Buren. The slang-whangers have long heads.

"Naughty" names.—Bad school boys, from some trivial cause, or no cause at all save some silly dislike or jealousy, make wry faces and call their fellows naughty names,—for which all deserve and a few get a thorough flogging. Grow up boys, for like conduct, justly merit and sometimes obtain a similar award; as will be observed on recurrence to past history.

One occurrence of the kind may be noticed, in looking at the scenes of the Revolution. Gen. Wayne, sometimes styled "Mad Anthony," was by the British officers at Stony Point rantingly poured strong language. For being *Mad*, these same naughty officers coveted a "granny" protection, when Wayne stormed their fort, sword in hand, and with his brave comrades trailed the British flag low in the dust. And another occurrence, of some resemblance, was during the war of 1812; when the British blusterer, Gen. Proctor, insultingly dubbed an American general "Granny Harrison." The stain was soon washed out by blood. Proctor and all his troops were conquered by the same despised American, at the Thames, and forced to fly for life.

So in electioneering affairs, of more recent occurrence; the constant wry faces and mouthings of the public press, have helped to raise high in office Gen. Jackson, and others who might be named, to the discomfort of many bitter opponents, whose weapons were scandal and rant.—The fifty cent patch on a Judge's "small clothes," swelled at an electioneering campaign from a mole-hill to a mountain, never hindered the people from placing him in the governor's seat, in one of the states; where they will probably keep him till many a patch shall be worn off, or until he shall have been called up higher.

The nick-names of "Magician," "Pope Martin," or "putting grimaltins," nor the grammatical blunder, bandied about through the press, for years past, "from Dan to Beersheba," of "our sufferings is intolerable," never retarded Mr. Van Buren, in his progress from a humble citizenship to the senates, both of New-York and the United States, to the gubernatorial chair, the cabinet at Washington, the court of St. James, or the vice presidency; and it is our humble opinion, that all the wrath and bitterness that can boil over from the caldron of licentiousness, till the end of the election, can never in the least hinder MARTIN VAN BUREN, through the voice of the people, from taking his seat as President of the United States, on the 4th of March next.

We learn that the Steam Boat David Crockett which has been running on the St. Joseph River for the last two years, was lately sunk between Niles and St. Joseph, by striking a rock while under headway.

We are getting up a new and splendid form of *Black Deeds*, for Michigan and Indiana, on Brue's latest style of script type. They will be ready for sale in a day or two.